REMARKS

Claims 1 through 20 are pending in this application. Claim 18 is amended in several particulars for purposes of clarity in accordance with current Office policy, to assist the examiner and to expedite compact prosecution of this application. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowance of claims 5 and 17, and the allowability of claims 7-9, 19, and 20.

A. Claim Rejections under 35 *USC* § 102

No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. Every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.,* 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim. *Id.,* "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson,* 424 F.2d 1382, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and MPEP 2143.03. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California,* 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

1. Claims 1 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Bunte et al (US 6,034,379). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

Concerning a display, Bunte mentions in col. 5, lines 1-5, "These techniques may be

employed for displaying on a display, confronting the user, the location of one or more marker spots as described herein and a target code or bullseye, to assist in aiming without direct viewing of the marker spot or spots by the operator." There is no further teaching in Bunte concerning displays or monitors. The display in Bunte is used for locating marker spots to assist in aiming without direct viewing of the marker spots by the operator. In the present invention, however, the monitor is not being used for this purpose. As mentioned in claim 1, *the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer*. Claim 12 also mentions similarly of using the display data channel of the "monitor." As shown above, Bunte clearly does not involve using the display data channel of the "monitor." Bunte using the monitor to locate the marker spots is what the present invention is trying to avoid. The present invention is trying to reduce and simply. Bunte would then add an extra step of using the monitor to check for directing the marker spot. The present invention on page 8, lines 3-6 of the original disclosure, states, "Moreover, I have found that there is another disadvantage attributable to the fact that the worker must separately, visually identify the messages which are displayed n the screen monitor 1 of personal computer 3, for each monitor 2 that travels along conveyor belt 51." Bunte would force a user to look at the display for further detail in the operation.

The Examiner argues in paper number 19 on page 9 that Bunte does anticipate a barcode reader 1815 inputting a display data into the display 1883 via display driver 1885. Respectfully, this is not what the claimed invention is disclosing. The inputting of a display data into the display is not in the claimed invention but as mentioned above, the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer.

The Examiner further in his response to the arguments in paper number 19, states that Bunte

is "inherently inputting a display data channel monitor as claimed, col. 33, lines 33-38" However, looking at col. 33, lines 33-38 only states that the processor 2503 on the motherboard does both the bar code reading of figs. 24b and other distinct purposes such as sound and video processing. This context does not mean then inherently inputting the display data channel monitor. The video processing by the processor is different and not relevant to the present invention.

The examiner mentioned that a valid read of the scanner is checked for. In claim 1, for instance it states that the "determining whether or not the result of inputting the display data channel is correct." Specifically, it is the display data channel that is determined, and not just the general input of barcode reader.

Bunte does not disclose the *interfacing section ... outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel* as mentioned in claim 1 of the present invention. Bunte makes no such disclosure.

Therefore, since all of the elements are not disclosed in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim, claims 1 and 12 are not anticipated.

B. Claims Rejections under 35 *USC* § *103*

According to MPEP 706.02(j), the following establishes a *prima facie* case of obviousness

under 35 U.S.C. §103:

> To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria
> must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation,
> either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally
> available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or
> to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable
> expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references
> when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The
> teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the
> reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art
> and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20
> USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

**1. Claims 1,3,12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Stoddard et al (US 3,665,454) in view of Metlitsky et al (US 5,545,886). The
Applicant respectfully traverses.**

      a. The combination of Stoddard and Metlitsky fails to teach or suggest an

interfacing section ... outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage

signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel as

mentioned in claim 1 of the present invention. The Examiner argues on page 2 of paper number 19, that "an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer and outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage is switched a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel as claimed, see col. 2, lines 71-73" of Stoddard et al. Looking closely at Stoddard et al. and especially col. 2, lines 71-73 only indicates that the updating or current sensor data is coupled via an interfacing unit 11 to computer 10 but makes no teaching or suggestion of *outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel* as seen in claim 1 of the present invention.

At the end of page 11 of paper number 19, the Examiner further argues that Stoddard et al's invention teaches the writing rate Δt is changed for this particular character. The slopes of the analog ramps change, the Examiner explains, but the voltage change ΔV does not change. The Examiner points out figure 3., T1-T6 of Stoddard of the character trace. Looking at these arguments closely, there is no nexus between the waveforms of the timing signals of figure 3 of Stoddard and the conclusion that this teaches or suggest the *outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel* as seen in claim 1 of the present invention.

b. The Examiner states that Stoddard et al. teaches of an input device 12

inputting a display data channel D1 D2. However, looking at Stoddard et al., the input device 12

mentions of general input but nothing to teach or suggest of a display data channel being actually

inputted. In col. 2, lines 67-71 of Stoddard, it states various peripheral devices can update each set

of instructions in the memory of the computer 10. This explanation of the input devices are quite

general and do not address the specifics of the present invention. In col. 4, lines 32-37 of Stoddard,

it mentions, "suppose indicator D1 is displaying a symbol set and an operator at indicator D2

requests via I/O devices 12 (for example a keyboard) that the information be presented to D2. The

computer 10 responds to this request to format a new display select instruction and a new writing

rate instruction for loading register 14-4 and 14-2." Clearly it can be seen that the I/O devices 12

are not inputting the actual display data channel of a monitor into a computer. The D1 and D2

mentioned by the examiner as the display data channel is actually the display indicator channels

which for example are CRT type indicators and not the actual data, col. 2, lines 55-61 of Stoddard

et al.

On page 11 of paper number 19 of the Examiner's arguments, the Examiner further argues

concerning claims 1 and 12 reciting "an inputting device inputting a display data channel of a

monitor into a computer", that Stoddard et al. teaches "a variable rate display generator that

interfaces via computer 10 and various input device 12 (col. 2, lines 38-40). The Examiner further

states that one skilled in the art, it is clear to recognize clearly the data signal of input device 12 is

from various input device of Stoddard teaching obviates display data signals that are being provided

to computer 10. Respectfully, the data signals from input devices does not mean that they are the

display data channel of a monitor as recited in claims 1 and 12. It is the display data channel of a

monitor is input into the computer and not data input data in general as the Examiner argues. The

Examiner statement that Stoddards teaching obviates data signals that are being provided to

computer 10. Therefore, the Examiner is stating that Stoddards teaching makes unnecessary the data

signals that are being provided to the computer. This statement only talks of data in general but

nothing of the display data channel of a monitor specifically. Nothing in Stoddard teaches that the

input device are particularly inputting the display data channel of a monitor specifically. According

to MPEP§706.02(j), "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest

all the claim limitations." It is the prior art references that must teach or suggest and not conjectures

of what might the input device provide. To do otherwise would then be improperly using the

disclosure in the present invention to formulate the rejection.

2. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Stoddard et al in view of Metlitsky et ai, and further in view of Kelly (US 5,065,360). The

Applicant respectfully traverses.

The combination fails to teach or suggest *an interfacing section indicating whether*

the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer and outputting the same

voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time

according to a result of inputting the display data channel as mentioned in claim 10. There is no

mention in the combination of an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer and nothing is mentioned concerning the voltage signals.

The Examiner stated on page 4 of paper number 19 that in Stoddard et al in view of Metlitsky, there is a display data channel D1, and D2. However, the display data channel *of the monitor* is not input into a computer as in the presently claimed invention. Instead in Stoddard, a display generator is disclosed.

The examiner mentioned that in Metlitsky, the microprocessor 20 detects a correction data signal. However, in claim 10 of the present invention, for instance it states that the "determining whether or not the result of inputting the display data channel is correct." Specifically, it is the display data channel is determined and not just the general input of barcode reader.

3. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bunte et al in view of Kelly. The Applicant respectfully traverses.

The Examiner stated that in Bunte, the barcode reader 1815 is (see figure 19a) inputting a display data into the display 1883 via a display driver 1885. However, in claim 10 of the present invention, it is a "display data channel of the monitor" that is input into the computer. Bunte, however, is displaying the barcode reader data on the display which is different.

The examiner mentioned that the a valid read of the scanner is checked for. In claim 10, for instance it states that the "determining whether or not the result of inputting the display data channel is correct." Specifically, it is the display data channel is determined and not just the general input of barcode reader.

The combination fails to teach or suggest *an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer and outputting the same voltage signal as an initial signal, the outputted voltage signal is switched at a different time according to a result of inputting the display data channel* as mentioned in claim 10. There is no mention in the combination of an interfacing section indicating whether the display data channel of the monitor is inputted into the computer and nothing is mentioned concerning the voltage signals.

C. Allowed and allowable claims.

The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of the allowance of Claims 5 and 17 and the indication of allowablility of claims 7-9, 19 and 20.

The Examiner stated that Claims 7-9, 19 and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In the previous response to the office action, the Applicant following the advice of the Examiner, the objected to claims 7-9, 19 and 20 were rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Therefore, claims 7-9, 19 and 20 should be allowable.
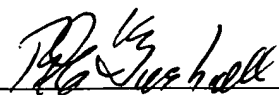
Furthermore, claim 18's dependency was corrected to depend on the allowed claim 17.

Therefore, claim 18 should also be allowable.

Entry of the foregoing correction of claim 18 is proper under 37 C.F.R. §1.116(b). The

correction raises no new issues, no further search is required, and the foregoing amendment is

believed to remove the basis of the outstanding rejections and to place the claim in condition for

allowance.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and

this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the

examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 18, as follows:

1   18. (Amended) A method as claimed in claim [12] 17, with said inputting device including

2   a mouse and a scanner and further comprising a switch to select one of said mouse and said scanner.